





## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The August No. of *Facts for the People* has been mailed to subscribers.

**Contents.**—Political Facts and Comments.—A General Survey. The Slavery Question. Its Precise Relation to American Politics.—A Speech by the Hon. George W. Julian.

Our friends who are impressed with the importance of circulating truth among the People cannot find a cheaper or more reliable medium than the *Facts*.

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## NEW PROPOSITION.

As the first six months of this year have just closed, new subscribers may be inclined to compare with the first number of the second half of the volume, namely, the first of July. Any person forwarding us five dollars, may order six copies of the *Facts* for six months, and six copies of *Eraser* for the year.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1855.

**EDITOR ENTIRELY EXHAUSTED.**—We lately have the contents of a volume of *Facts for the People*, published two years ago, and stated that copies would be forwarded to any one, on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Since the appearance of that notice, the demand for them has been so great, that we find our supply entirely exhausted. This will account for the non-receipt of copies by persons who have recently forwarded us money for them. We shall send, however, to all such, the worth of their money in the *Facts for the People* now in course of publication, which we hope will prove satisfactory.

## GOVERNOR REEDER REMOVED.

Mr. Reeder was an Administration man—a loyal member of that Party in Pennsylvania, which looks to Southern politicians for guidance. If he ever signaled himself by an Anti-Slavery word or deed, we have not been apprised of it. If he ever felt or expressed disapprobation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the public has been kept in ignorance of the fact. That he was a supporter of the Nebraska act, and is a Squatter Sovereign in the doctrine of what is called *State Sovereignty*, we know from his own testimony.

The truth is, his appointment to the Governorship of Kansas, the selection of Mr. Lecompte, of Maryland, an ultra, violent Pro-Slavery man, as Supreme Judge of the Territory, and the other Territorial appointments, were designed to propitiate the Slave Power, and to leave the way open for slaveholders to introduce Slavery into Kansas, if they could.

Had the Administration intended that Kansas should be a free State, it could have secured that result, without invading the rights of any section or class. It proposed no such policy. Come what might to Kansas, its first object was, to give no offence to the Slave Power.

We are not at all disposed to award a majority's crown to Governor Reeder. The most that can be said in his favor, is that he was less dishonest than the Administration that appointed him. He acted under the illusion that the President and the Slave Power, meant "Squatter Sovereignty," and it was this, that brought him into reputation. The meaning of the Nebraska-Kansas bill was, that Mr. Atchison and his Missouri propagandists should have the right to determine the institutions of Kansas. Mr. Reeder committed the offence of supposing that the actual residents in the Territory were alone authorized, by the act, to decide that question. It was this that ruined. True, he was not an Abolitionist—he even denounced Abolitionism in his message to the Anti-Slavery man, for, in the same message, he does not drop a syllable, showing the slightest preference for free labor institutions. True, he did not oppose any strong resistance to the Propaganda. But he took some innocent precautions to secure a fair expression of the views of the real settlers in Kansas—he did not co-operate with Atchison and Stringfellow, in their scoundrel invasion of the Territory—and he did express much dissatisfaction at the manner in which the Kansas people had been treated. This was the "head and front of his offending"—no more—and for this, his removal was demanded by the slaveholders, and ordered by the President.

We shall be told of his land speculations; it was for these, it will be said, the President removed him. Kansas! Had Reeder been satisfactory to Mr. Atchison and Jefferson Davis, he would have retained his office. The same testimony that implicates him in land speculations, crimines officers of the United States army at Fort Leavenworth. He is questioned and executed—they are not even questioned. And yet we are to believe that his removal is dictated by the rigid virtue of the President! We have no tears to shed for Mr. Reeder; for had he been a true Anti-Slavery man—had he, invested as he was with full power, pronounced the first election illegal, ordered a new one, called upon the actual settlers to defend their rights, and upon the President to protect them against invasion, he would have saved Kansas, and enlisted such a feeling in his favor, that the Administration would have been dared to touch him. Still, feeble as have been his efforts in the right direction, his removal at such a crisis, and under such a pressure of influences, is an unpardonable offence against the free States.

What his successor, Mr. Dawson, may do, remains to be seen. His antecedents place him in the class of "Northern men with Southern principles," of whom Pennsylvania has always had a superabundance. He voted for the Nebraska Act, reported the Homestead Bill of last Congress, and took care to exclude from his proposed benefits colored people, and a large portion of the foreign-born population. Was his Native Americanism a recommendation in the eyes of the Administration? But we will not judge him in advance. He must make up his mind, either to promote or resist the dishonestness of Mr. Atchison and his associates. But whatever he decides upon, let him do so with a will. We say, Dawson, is for Fraud, Violence, and Slavery; let him recognize the sham Legislature that now pretends to frame laws for Kansas. If he is for Law, Order, and Freedom, let him repudiate it, and all its acts.

*Plume House, White Mountains.*

A correspondent of the Bowling Green (Ky.) *Standard*, writing from Rockcastle county, says:

"We will not be able to do as well in this county as we expected. About one hundred persons have been led away by Clay, and an Abolition preacher called Pee, but we will still make a good fight. Clay is speaking against the American party, and will vote with the 'Sag Nicks'."

We find the foregoing in the *American Organ*, published in this city.

## THE COSSACKS IN THE FREE STATES.

Is it not time to deny to the party that supports the Administration the title, "Democratic?" What is that party, but an instrument of the Slave Power? What Democratic principle has it illustrated, what Democratic measure executed, since it gave us a President in 1852? Was it Democratic to repeal an ancient Compromise, for the purpose of nationalizing Slavery in all United States territory? Was it Democratic to plot a war against Spain, with a view to rob her of her richest colony—and, failing in that, to offer two hundred millions of the People's money, without their consent, for a possession intended to inure to the benefit of a selfish, sectional interest? Was it Democratic to lay out millions more of their money, without asking leave, for enough Mexican territory to open a slaveholding highway to the Pacific? Was it Democratic to strike down, in obedience to the Slavery Propaganda, THOMAS H. BENTON, that veteran champion of Democracy, to eject from office the friends of the only slave-State statesman favorable to free institutions in Kansas, and to fill their places with the creatures of his sworn enemy, the leader of the Fraud horde which has subjugated Kansas by violence and force?

When those Northern men, Pierce, Marcy, and Cushing, came into power, THOMAS H. BENTON and the Liberal party in Missouri were dominant in that State, and had they remained so, the country would not have been dishonored by the infamous deeds of border ruffianism. But those Northern men, not satisfied with breaking down the barrier against Slavery, north of 36° 30', erected by our fathers, put down Mr. Benton and his friends, put up Atchison, Stringfellow, and their associates, and offered them every facility for carrying out their devilish scheme of Slavery Propaganda.

In a word, from the 4th of March, 1852, down to this hour, the one overshadowing characteristic of this Administration has been, unyielding, unhesitating, ever-active obedience to the will of the Slaveholding Oligarchy. And yet it vaunts its Democracy, and the party that sustains it styles itself Democratic!

It lies before God and man. Slavery is a flat contradiction of every principle of Democracy, and the party that upholds it, connives at or is controlled by it, has no more claim to the title, *Democratic*, than the Cossacks whom the Czar lets loose upon Poland and Hungary. The Administration champions at the North are the Cossacks of the Slave Power, instruments of its will, dependents upon its bounty.

Already they are preparing for the campaign of 1856. They meet together in State Conventions, in the guise of Democrats. They pass "Democratic" resolutions, nominate "Democratic" candidates, pledge support to the "Democratic" National Administration—and their opponents, with extraordinary animosity, recognize their impudent pretensions, by conceding that they are indeed "the Democracy."

Let us put a stop to this miserable, mischievous mockery. Once there did exist a *Whig* and a *Democratic* party, and their names designated pretty fairly their characters; but the Questions at issue between them have been settled, or are now overruled by another and more vital one—the Question of *Freedom for All, or Slavery for All*. The terms *Whig* and *Democratic*, as party names, have now no pertinence. There is no *Whig*, no *Democratic*, party. There are but two parties—the *Party of Freedom*, which finds its representatives in Sumner, Adams, Wilson, Hale, Fessenden, Giddings, Julian, Cassius M. Clay, and a host like them; and the *Party of Slavery*, with its head in the South, and tail in the North, its chiefs, the Slaveholding Oligarchy, its subordinates, Pierce, Cass, Douglas, and Marcy, with their associates, office-holders and office-expectants, who hold occasional Conventions in the free States, which they affect to call "Democratic." It is nonsense, or worse, to talk of any other. The Question, whether Slavery or Freedom shall rule this Republic and the Continent, is embracing, has thrust aside all other issues, and men must range themselves on one side or the other, Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery, for Freedom or against it. He who will not rally under the banner of Liberty, must take his place under the black flag of Slavery. He who will not openly enroll himself in the Army of Freedom, must be held an ally of the Slave Oligarchy, let him shout Democracy till he hoarse.

All kind of devices have been tried to stave off or cover up this great issue; but the arts of demagoguism have been almost exhausted—the refuges of lies are failing. Some time ago, the Party of Slavery held a Convention in Maine. It declared its adhesion to the Administration, but forbore to express approbation of its Nebraska policy, highly hoping, by this disingenuous device, to disarm the hostility of the People. Not long after, a like Convention was held in Vermont, and a similar course pursued. In Pennsylvania, the same policy is adopted, the Administration sustained, while the Convention of its retainers declines to express any direct opinion of the Nebraska Act. And now in New York, the central organ of its supporters insists that in their State Convention the true policy will be, to maintain silence on the Question of Freedom or Slavery. Thus declining to endorse an act of the Administration, specially obnoxious in the North, while they pledge themselves to its support, and labor to shield it from retribution. These allies of the Slave Oligarchy hope to mystify the People, and seduce them insensibly into submission to the Slave Interest. What care they, that the Administration which endorses that, has committed more flagrant crimes against Liberty than any of its predecessors? What care they that, in base submission to slaveholding dictation, it has robbed the non-slaveholding citizens of the country of an immense domain consecrated to Free Labor institutions? What care they, that it has nurtured the men who have provoked civil strife on our borders, invaded a free Territory, overpowered its actual settlers, usurped the legislative power, virtually converted Kansas into a Missouri Colony, and now propose pains and penalties against any one who shall dare denounce their tyranny? What care they, although its whole course has been a war of aggression on the free States, on the rights of freemen and free labor? Not a word of rebuke, not even a sign of disaffection, escapes them. On the contrary, they affirm their confidence in the Administration guilty of these abominations, and stand ready to enter the campaign of 1856, as the humble retainers of that accursed Power which is laboring to crush on the spirit of Liberty.

These men, these Conventions, impudently affecting the name of Democrats, are traitors to the cause of Democracy. Their language to the Slave Oligarchy is—Do your will—nationalize Slavery—plant it everywhere under the national flag—let loose your slave bands upon our soil—bring your slaves, if it please you, to our States—retain the Presidency and all the high offices of the Government—dictate our foreign and domestic policy—suffer no free State to contravene till you have a slave State to match it—bar out Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington, until Kansas is ready to send Atchison and Stringfellow as its Senators to Washington—thrust your hands deep into the

People's treasury, and enrich every claimant who has lost a negro—steal or buy Cuba, and as much more territory for Slavery as you choose—we will do nothing, say nothing against you, but continue steadfast in our devotion to the Union, the compromises of the Constitution, and to the Baltimore platform; and, when you have triumphed over all your enemies, silenced the voice of fanaticism, and established your empire beyond all doubt and unsettlement, then we will baptize it in the name of Democracy.

*Plume House, White Mountains.*

## PENNSYLVANIA AND ARKANSAS—JUDGE KANE.

The commitment of Passmore Williamson, by Judge Kane, for contempt of Court, is worthy of the judicial tyrant who attempted to introduce into this country the law of constructive treason. The act is unauthorized by any law of Congress, a clear usurpation of power, a detestable violation of personal liberty. We hope Mr. Williamson will at once institute a suit for damages against the judicial despot. Surely there must be some remedy against so vile an outrage.

But our purpose now is, not so much to denounce this atrocious act, as to draw attention to the gratuitous opinions, in regard to the nature and claims of Slavery, volunteered by this Pro-Slavery Judge, as follows:

"I know of no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under a law of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania."

"I am not aware that any such statute, if such one were shown, could be recognised as valid, in a Court of the United States."

The law of nations, the common law, the Constitution of the United States, and this—that Slavery is an exception to natural right, is purely local in its status, and has no claim to recognition beyond the territory of the Sovereignty that acknowledges and protects it.

The specific provision in the Federal Constitution, in regard to persons escaping from service or labor, proceeds on precisely this principle.

The laws of Pennsylvania and New York, formerly allowing slaveholders to retain their slaves during a limited period within their respective territories, proceeded on the same principle—and those laws were repealed, in full persuasion that the principle would then operate without limitation, so that a slave could not be held as such within them, either in transit or as a sojourner.

Judge Kane, in assuming that a positive statute would be necessary to destroy the status of Slavery in transit, rejects the doctrine of its local character, assumes that it is a natural condition, and that it has extra-territorial force, nay, more, in assuming that such a statute, if enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, would not be recognised as valid in a Court of the United States, he attempts to impose on State Sovereignty a limitation not imposed by the Federal Constitution, and inconsistent with the Democratic doctrine, that every State has a right to determine its own institutions.

Observe, too, how insidiously he recognises slaves, as property, in the same sense in which the horse or ox is regarded as property. He knows "no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State," &c. Deriving his powers, under the Constitution of the United States, and called upon to decide a question of personal rights arising within the State of Pennsylvania, he was bound to look to the laws and Constitution of that State, so far as there was no conflict with the Federal Constitution, and not to the "laws of North Carolina." North Carolina cannot determine the status of any person found within the Sovereignty of Pennsylvania. Now, the Constitution of the United States regards slaves as persons, not property, and, while making provision for the reclamation of escaped fugitives from service or labor, makes none at all for the cases of slaves claimed in one State, sojourning in or passing through the territory of another.

But, the Constitution of Pennsylvania expressly and emphatically prohibits Slavery within its territories—a prohibition, unlimited as to time, or manner, except by the single clause of the Federal Constitution just referred to. What right then has Judge Kane, or any other Judge, to add another limitation, and say that Slavery may exist in Pennsylvania, during the time necessary for a master to carry his slaves through its territory? If he can do this, he can authorize Slavery in that State, just so long as it may suit the master's convenience to sojourn at Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing goods, or at Bedford Springs, for the purpose of recovering his health. Aye, this judicial despot may set up North Carolina institutions in Pennsylvania, and determine the relations of persons within Pennsylvania sovereignty by North Carolina laws.

It is time to direct the attention of the People to the shameful course of the Federal Judiciary in regard to Slavery. With rare exceptions, the Supreme Court and the lower Courts seem to recognise Slavery as the Law, Freedom as the exception. In their action in its behalf, the Constitution of the United States is ignored, the Common Law outraged, State Sovereignty continually invaded. They seem in fact to regard the Union as mainly intended to protect Slavery; and the States, from which Slavery is excluded, are petty corporations, always subordinate to the States in which they exist.

We see not how this evil can be remedied, but by making United States Judges electors by the People, and by limiting their terms of office to seven or ten years. The latter change, of itself, would go far to cure the mischief. Life tenure of office is an anomaly in a Democracy, incompatible with its elemental ideas, the government of the People by the People. As we have undertaken to set the example of a Democratic Government, let us have it without aristocratic or class adulteration. Let the People govern, and let them breathe their life into every department of the Government. Let there be no Supreme Court, with subordinate branches, independent of the People, inaccessible to the People, but all the more ready to oppress with instruments of injustice and oppression, by whatever Class Interest or Interests may obtain social and political power.

We cannot close this article without calling upon our readers to notice the difference between the pro-slavery position of a Pennsylvania Judge, and the anti-slavery position of an Arkansas Judge, as defined in the following paragraph from the *Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer* of June 1st:

"Slave Cases.—During the session of the United States District Court for the western district of Arkansas, which closed its session at this place on Saturday, it was decided, by his honor Judge Ring, that slaves were not taken and considered by the United States laws as property. The case in point was briefly this: Two negroes had been convicted of larceny, in forcibly rescuing and taking away a slave woman from the custody of her owner, and were now in prison. A motion was made, by counsel for the accused, in arrest of judgment, on the ground that slaves were not known to the United States laws as property, which motion was sustained by the Judge, and consequently the two negroes

were turned loose. Another negro indicted in the same case was also turned loose, a *notre prosequi* being entered in his case, after the decision of the Judge had been given. This is undoubtedly law, and the Judge could have decided otherwise; but it is a bad state of affairs for those owning slaves in the Indian country. There is no law to prevent white men going into the Indian country taking, or, in other words, stealing, as many negroes as they may choose. The whole code of laws applicable to the Indian country needs revising."

*Plume House, White Mountains.*

## "THE FAILURE OF FREE SOCIETY."

The Richmond *Enquirer* has adopted this conceit of Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, and descants on it as follows:

"We will explore the history of the English Poor Laws, and show that the millions were emancipated in order to get their labor cheap, and that they became at once 'sturdy rogues, robbers, and beggars,' and as such were treated by Parliament, who, for three hundred years, made no provision for them except stripes, branding, and the gallows, and who, in the language of an English writer of distinction, 'directly hostile to the poor, and even to the poor themselves.' We will further show that these Poor Laws fixed and reduced their wages to a very low standard, until increased numbers and free competition sufficed to reduce those wages to a level with the market, and the poor were enabled to do. And that now, by numbers and competition, the poor of England are reduced to a condition compared with which, whipping, branding, hanging, and scalping, would be *coups de grace*."

"We will cross the channel, and exhibit the multitudinous *gens cades*, Proletarians of France, the successors of happy *serfs*, the hideous outgrowth of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.' We will depict the Irish and Scotch fairs, and the English and Scotch markets, and prove that the hundred revolutions in the last seventy years, in Western Europe, were mere servile insurrections—starving laborers making war against greed, unfeeling, exacting capitalists. We will show that the history of free society, for seventy years, has been a long and horrid alternation of famine and revolution."

"This is but part of our programme: we mean to show up free society—to show that the little experiment made in a corner of Western Europe has signally failed. Then we will invade our North, where a similar experiment is *making, not made*. We will point to a thousand premonitory symptoms of ultimate failure, and always adduce the Abolitionists themselves as our witnesses. In fine, we intend, from time to time, to institute a searching comparison between slave society and free society, and to prove that the former is the old, almost universal normal and natural condition of civilized society. All this we can do with propriety, because the Democratic party has always been directly hostile to Slavery. But you, you, you, you, you must not attack them, though they will be sure to assail you. You must sit still on your platform, and land and ward off their blows, in the best way you can. But they will not tamely give up. They will come on, and you will kick down your platform and join us. Do it at once!"

There are several reasons why we so often feel called on to controvert the views of the Richmond *Enquirer*. In the first place, we regard it among journals as altogether the highest pro-slavery authority, being the organ of the Virginia Democracy, and Virginia being the largest and most influential Southern State, whose politicians have controlled the Union during the greater part of its existence. South Carolina, by her eccentricities, has placed herself "outside of any healthy political organization," and her talented *Mercury* cannot claim to represent the public opinion of the Slave Oligarchy, which still looks to Virginia for guidance. The politics of Virginia are the politics of the sham National Democracy—and hence the importance we attach to the opinions of her leading journal, which is the organ of her slaveholding interest. It is the climax of Southern political orthodoxy.

But, there is another reason why we resort to the *Enquirer* for texts, viz: because its editorial columns furnish specimens of the greatest monstrosities in the way of political opinions and sentiments of any journal which falls under our observation. That paper habitually derides, denounces, and repudiates every principle of liberty, for which our fathers of the Revolution shed their blood, and holds up to the contempt and abhorrence of its aristocratic readers the axioms of the Declaration of Independence, which constitute the very basis of our institutions. Addressing ourselves to republican freemen, to men who believe in the universal equality of men, it is of course the strongest possible argument against the sham Democracy now in power, to exhibit their principles, as set forth by the Virginia organ. That paper is, therefore, one of the greatest advocates of Freedom—or Abolition—in the country, by the hideous exhibition it makes of its despotic principles. It is as if the editor of an *absurdum* method of argument.

Such is the character of the above extract. If we addressed ourselves exclusively to the friends of Freedom, it would be sufficient to quote it without comment. But the *Era* has several hundred—perhaps a thousand—readers in the slaveholding States; and since the *Enquirer* makes a show of argument, or rather a promise of argument, we think proper to take up the gauntlet at once, before the arguments are produced; for the reader will observe that the editor only promises to demonstrate "the failure of free society," but is careful not to offer any facts in support of his assumption. Having waited some ten days or a fortnight for him to fulfil his promise, we have grown impatient, and have anticipated his thrust.

We must premise that it is hardly fair to us to oppress and enslave Europe for an illustration of the effects of free society, since there is no real freedom even in Great Britain, much less in the Despotisms of the continent. In all of them, the masses have, within three or four centuries, emerged from serfdom and slavery into a mere passivity, without political privileges—from the condition of chattelhood into that of an inferior caste, similar to that of our free people of color. In every country of Europe, the poor—the laboring classes—are subject to game laws, to tythes, to parish regulations, which restrict locomotion, or removal from place to place in search of employment. They are deprived of all political privileges, and consequently have an essential stimulant to enterprise taken from them. They cannot carry fire-arms, are regarded and treated as inferiors by the privileged classes, and in every particular but in color their condition is similar to that of the free colored people in the South.

Still, we shall proceed to show that their condition is improving from age to age, and that it is infinitely superior to that of their barbarous ancestors. We will show that wages have doubled, while necessities have become cheaper—and that luxuries are now within reach of the laborer, of which kings would have been proud two or three centuries ago.

We cannot more appropriately introduce the evidence of this improvement in the condition of the laboring classes, than by quoting Macaulay's philosophical introduction to the same subject, in his History of England.

"Nothing," says he, "has as yet been said of the great body of the people; for those who held the plows, who tended the oxen, who toiled at the looms of Norwich, and squared the Portland stone for St. Paul's; nor can very much be said. The most numerous class is precisely the class respecting which we have the most meager information. In those times, philanthropists did not yet regard it as a sacred duty, nor had demagogues yet found it a lucrative trade, to ex-

pose on the distress of the laborer. History was too much occupied with courts and camps, to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the garret of the mechanic. The press now of ten descends forth in a day a greater quantity of discussion and declamation about the condition of the working-man, than was published during the twenty-four years which elapsed between the Restoration and the Revolution; but it would be a great error to infer from the increase of complaint that there has been any increase of misery."

This remark is still more applicable to Slavery, as compared with Freedom, than to the circumstances which gave rise to it. Slaves are not allowed to complain or to petition. Their grievances and wrongs may cry to Heaven for vengeance and for redress—to that tribunal where the Higher Law is the standard; but in earthly courts they must not be so much as named, much less listened to, or removed. Hence it is that the *Enquirer* may quote whole quartets of evidence from Parliamentary Committee examinations and reports, showing the sad condition of the English poor; while there is not a recorded sentence, in all the legislative documents of all the slaveholding States, which we can quote to show that the chains of the slave are worn uneasily. The *Enquirer* has said to its disadvantage in this respect; but if the editor is proud of it, he is welcome to it.

The *Pictorial History of England*, which, as its title-page indicates, is a history of the people as well as of the Government, gives a different and more favorable view of villenage or serfdom, as practiced in England and Germany, than is presented in the works of Hume, Blackstone, and other writers. According to the *Pictorial History*, the word villan, or villans, properly signifies, taking more than the inhabitants of the villa, that is, of the township, whether it was a village or merely a farm. The word villanage spoke the same language, and was used to signify the condition of the villan, or villanage. Another name for the villan, was bondsman, or bondman—that is, occupants of the soil. Bonds, a name by which they were also called, meant the same thing. This, therefore, was not slavery. The same work proceeds to define the condition of the slaves, as follows:

"Not accounted as at all forming part of the people, but deprived of all rights, both political and personal, and classed rather with the cattle than among human beings, were the *serfs*, in Latin, *servi*, which may be translated 'slaves,' or, in modern language, 'bondsmen.' The *serfs* were, according to Pictorial History, and according to every appearance, were, in general, of the same race with the masters."

"The number of *serfs* reckoned up in Doomsday Book is only between twenty and thirty millions, according to Pictorial History, and their families did not amount to a tenth part of the entire population. We find no trace of any servile insurrection in Anglo-Saxon History. The life of a *thesse*, indeed, was a wretched one, but he was not, in the opinion of the inferior animals; but he was, in general, worth more to his master than a cow or an ox, and nearly as much as a horse; and, therefore, we may suppose the slaves would be, on the whole, at least as well taken care of as the cattle."

This small class was the only one in England whose condition was similar to that of the Virginia slaves. It seems to have been worse in this, that there was no protection for free men in England, than there was for the slaves in Virginia. The editor depicts the fanatical blindness which induced the monkish philanthropists of modern times to abolish an institution which reduced the white men of England and Germany—his and our ancestors—to the condition of cattle, subject to be bought and sold, maimed or murdered, at the pleasure of the nobility! The *Enquirer* has not yet proposed to reduce the poor white men of Virginia to this condition, but its arguments inevitably lead to that result, whatever it may say to the contrary.

Villanage was not slavery. It was a thousand times better than slavery—far better than the condition of the free colored people of this country—and, as we shall proceed to show, better in one respect than the present condition of the poor in Europe. The same work from which we have quoted proceeds to describe the condition of the villan as follows:

"This, then, we repeat, was the obligation lying on the villan: he was bound to pay certain dues and to render certain services to his lord, which there is no reason to suppose were usually felt to be any heavier burden than the payment of rent is felt to be by a tenant of the soil. The villan was bound to his lord by obligations? The soil was, in truth, as much his as he was the soil's. If he could not leave it, so neither could he be driven from it. It was his property to occupy, cultivate, and reap the produce of, as much as his services and dues were the property of his lord. The master could no more sell, or dispose of, or in any other way (except by divesting himself of the land) get rid of his villan, than the villan could get rid of his master. There can be no slavery, as we understand it, where the villan possessed the smallest tenements considered themselves better off, with all the services they had to render, than if they had been without both services and the tenements."

The historian then proceeds to show, from the barbarous state of the times, and the absence of industry, that the villan would have derived little advantage from the privilege of roaming at large, from place to place. He insists that, although villanage partook of the nature of both slavery and freedom, it had far more of the latter than the former element in it. It cannot be pretended that this system has the remotest resemblance to American chattel slavery; and if its abolition should be found to have injured, rather than benefited, the laboring classes, no rational man would claim it as an argument for Slavery. But we will show that such was not the case.

In the days of villanage, the people were subject to lawless and irregular exactions, and to insult and injury in a thousand ways, from the nobility, just as the slaves and free negroes of the South are now from the whites. Every one knows that such injuries cannot now be inflicted with impunity upon the peasantry of Europe, except in Russia, where serfdom prevails. In corroboration of this view, our author continues:

"Glanville, indeed, informs us, that whatever money or goods a villan possessed, were considered by the law to belong to his lord, and he was liable to be seized for his lord's debt, or purchase his freedom with his own money; but that all that can be meant by this is, that the lord had perhaps the legal right, if he chose, of taking from his villan whatever property the latter might have acquired," &c.

But the villans generally were transformed into freemen during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and became tenants in villenage, with the same right to live on the soil as in their former condition, and at the same time with the rights of freemen to accumulate and hold property, without molestation from the lord. "The villan," says the historian, "having thus acquired the free disposal of his person and property, would be a villan no longer in anything but in name; even that would be changed, and he would be called, not a villan, but a tenant in villenage." His condition is greatly and immeasurably improved, since he retains his right to the soil, acquires a right to his person, and the fruits of his industry.

"While the villan regarded was thus rising into the copholder proprietor, the villan in gross was also undergoing a corresponding transformation, and becoming a free laborer. The latter, or villan in gross, was the laborer,

or slave, liable to be maimed or murdered, at the caprice of his irresponsible lord.

Our historian says that villanage ceased before the beginning of the fifteenth century, and attributes the remarkable rise in wages about that time in part to that circumstance. "The annual wages of a bullif were raised by statute from 13s. 4d., at which they were fixed fifty years before, to 23s. 4d.; of a master hind, carter, or chief shepherd, from 10s. to 20s.; of a common servant in husbandry, from 7s. to 15s." "In the case of laborers in 15s."

The advance between 1388 and 1444 seems to have been from fifty to a hundred per cent, and there is no reason to suppose that it was not as great in the case of laborers of other descriptions." &c. "The improvement that continued to take place in the condition of the working classes in England, of the present period, (1399 to 1485), may be inferred from the statutes respecting apparel, which were passed in the reign of Edward IV., as compared with the enactments of the same kind at an earlier date," &c.

The abolition of villanage and slavery, which classes embraced in those early ages the great body of the poor, of course threw upon the state the necessity of maintaining the destitute, aged, and infirm; and hence the poor laws are identical in origin with the abolition of serfdom and slavery. The reason of the coincidence is too obvious to need a word of comment, but it may be illustrated by the state of things now existing in the South. They have poor laws and paupers in all the slave States; and what class are they of? Not of the slaves, but of the free. The state requires every slaveholder to take care of his slaves when they become helpless, from age or infirmity. Every plantation is as aylum for the lame, the halt, and the blind; but these, not being public institutions, are taken no notice of by the collectors of statistics.

The public poor-houses of the South are intended exclusively for the free people—for the poor whites and free negroes; and, so far as our observation extends, the latter are not larger participants in proportion to numbers, of State aid, than the whites. Now, because there are no slaves in poor-houses, and because the poor whites have to be thus provided for, will the *Enquirer* contend that the white laboring class of the South would be better off in slavery? If not, the editor should abandon the argument, in its application to England.

But we proceed to introduce Mr. Macaulay as a witness of the gradual improvement of the condition of the laboring classes. He contrasts the period of Charles II with that of the present day. (He wrote in 1843-9.) He says: "Sir William Petty, whose more assertion carries great weight, informs us that a laborer was by no means in the lowest state, who received for a day's work fourpence, with food, or eightpence, without food. Four shillings a week, therefore, was according to Petty's calculation, fair agricultural wages." "The wages of the common agricultural laborer, from March to September, (the justices of Warwickshire, in 1685) fixed at the precise sum mentioned by Petty, viz, four shillings a week, without food."

"According to him, (Richard Dunning), the wages of the Devonshire peasant were, without food, about five shillings a week, according to Petty's calculation, fair agricultural wages." "The wages of the common agricultural laborer, from March to September, (the justices of Warwickshire, in 1685) fixed at the precise sum mentioned by Petty, viz, four shillings a week, without food. From September to March, the wages were to be only three shillings a week." "According to him, (Richard Dunning), the wages of the Devonshire peasant were, without food, about five shillings a week, according to Petty's calculation, fair agricultural wages." "The wages of the common agricultural laborer, from March to September, (the justices of Warwickshire, in 1685) fixed at the precise sum mentioned by Petty, viz, four shillings a week, without food."

"In the year 1680, a member of the House of Commons, who had been a laborer, and who in this country made it impossible for our text-books to maintain a competition with the produce of the Indian looms. An English mechanic, he said, instead of slaving like a native of Bengal for a piece of copper, exacted a high price for a work, which cost him but a quarter, which would even now be considered as almost a famine price." "The pay of a private foot soldier, in 1685, was only four shillings and eightpence a week, yet it is certain that the Government in that year found no difficulty in obtaining a great number of soldiers, and even at very short notice." "On the whole, therefore, it seems reasonable to conclude, that in the reign of Charles II the ordinary wages of the peasant did not exceed four shillings a week, without food."



Implements of husbandry, iron, nails, &c., at least  
Factor's commission, 25 per cent - \$1,000

"Corn, 4,000 barrels per annum, here supposed to be produced on the estate, although it is known that for the last three years large quantities have been bought by the planters."

This estimate corresponds substantially with the one above. It is therefore clear, from unquestionable Southern testimony, that the slaves of the South, while earning from one to six hundred dollars per annum, receive in return for their labors at most only thirty dollars! The South Carolina estimate, of fifteen dollars, we are willing to concede, may refer to clothing only; and that the food may, as in Louisiana, be worth as much more.

We regret that we have no certain data to govern us in estimating the remuneration which a slave receives in Virginia; but it is certain that both provisions and clothing are cheaper in that State than in South Carolina or Louisiana, and in all the slave States the law only exacts of the master the supply of necessities to his slaves. Besides, our questioner, the *Enquirer*, is the champion of universal Slavery, "as it is," and he will therefore not refuse to stand by the institution in South Carolina and Louisiana.

We give the *Enquirer* our authority, and we challenge investigation. Will the editor have the candor and fairness to lay the facts before his readers? *Nous verrons!*

#### INDIANA POLITICS.

The Old Line Democracy or Locofocos of Indiana appear to be in a desperate strait. At a recent meeting or convention at Crawfordsville, they adopted the following ridiculous resolve, in which they attempt to throw the blame of the Missouri foray into Kansas upon the Know Nothings:

"Resolved, That holding no sympathy with the institution of Slavery, and opposed to its extension, we fully endorse the Kansas-Nebraska bill as a measure of popular sovereignty, but utterly repudiate and denounce the lawless outburst committed upon the rights of the citizens of Kansas, at their late Territorial election, through the agency of the Know Nothing lodges of Missouri."

It is needless to be growing hoarse, when its advocates resort to such silly falsehoods to support it. Everybody knows that Atchison and Stringfellow, the leaders of the Missouri ruffians, are fast friends of the Administration, and that Governor Reeder has been removed to gratify them and the Southern Democracy.

The Republicans held a meeting at the same place on the following Saturday, (the 26th inst.) at which strong resolutions in favor of Freedom and Temperance were adopted. The Native American element was softened down to the following:

"Resolved, That we demand, and will insist upon, the amendment of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, in order that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed only by native-born citizens, and those who are made citizens by virtue of the operation of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

"Resolved, That, as a political party, we pledge the equal protection of our laws to all persons, in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, whether such persons be of native or foreign birth."

#### FREE SPEECH IN KENTUCKY.

The following is the highly interesting correspondence to which we referred last week. In view of the triumphant vindication of the freedom of speech which followed, it may be regarded as one of the landmarks of Freedom: SHALLOO OR DESPERATION TRIUMPH!

MR. VARNON, KY., July 12, 1855.

SIR: We address you, not in anger, but from a deep conviction that our rights, politically, morally, and socially, are endangered. We are free to say that your conduct, when in our town, in times past, has been that of a cowardly gentleman, and our respect, however much we differed with you in regard to Slavery; but we regret to inform you that we have information, not to be doubted or misunderstood, of a speech recently made by you in this county, at Brush Creek Meeting House, and on the next day at Scaffold Cane Meeting House, that has produced serious alarm among the people of the country—so much so, that a sense of common danger called together a large assembly of our countrymen, who met to discuss how to protect themselves, their families and property, from the alarming doctrines of the speech, particularly at Brush Creek. The most important positions taken by you had been, as the meeting were assured, carefully written out by W. H. Kirtley, and submitted by him to our highly respectable citizens, which you were present, and read to the meeting, which you were present in the public press. It produced a deep sensation, and was regarded by all as revolutionary—an invasion of the rights of the free States, the institution of Slavery in the South, and a call upon the slaves to insurrection to obtain their freedom.

While we know it is our duty to treat the slave well, to do all we can to ameliorate his condition, we cannot, in justice, to ourselves, the protection we owe our families, and the stability of the Government, suffer such doctrine to be preached in the midst and in the hearing of our slaves, without giving our most unequalled Slavery its strongest aid. It is not the Government—our safety requires we must keep them as they are, until, by the aid of Providence and the wisdom of man, they can be removed beyond our limits—to Africa, if practicable. It would have been more just to have pointed a committee, and instructed to transmit your enclosed resolutions. Be assured they contain the deliberate opinion and fixed purpose of the meeting, and we believe, a large majority of the people of this county. It has been entirely untrue, that you had been called upon to speak, and that you will not, at all hazards, permit men, under the mantle of freedom of speech, to scatter amongst them free brands and death. Very respectfully,

M. J. MILLER, JR.  
J. JOPLIN.  
Col. C. M. Clay.  
R. G. WILLIAMS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rockcastle, July 11th.  
Resolved, That Dr. Joplin, R. G. Williams, John Adams, and M. J. Miller, be appointed a committee to inform Mr. C. M. Clay, John F. Fee, and all other Abolition speakers and preachers, that they must desist from speaking or preaching in the county of Rockcastle, under the penalty of being dealt with as justice and the law require.

BURRA, MADISON COUNTY, KY., July 16, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I received your letter of the 12th inst., with the enclosed resolution of the Mt. Vernon meeting. Allow me in turn to reciprocate the sentiments of personal consideration which you have done me the honor to express. I must admit a difference of political opinion will never cause one republican to resent in the person of another the same right which he claims for himself. I admire the frankness of your letter, and shall answer it in a similar spirit. You misquote my views, but I purpose to give you a hearing, before condemning me. But since that is impossible now, the only thing left is to reconsider your action, and do me justice. You have your change of opinion, and I have mine. I am, however, now known to be a man of violent personal prejudices. His attack upon me formerly in the *Richmond Messenger*, and his letter to the same press, show that he is impartial me to be an unsafe witness, where great interests are at stake.

My speeches at Brush Creek and Scaffold Cane are alleged against me as "revolutionary" and "insurrectionary." I have been in the States, the institution of Slavery in the South—and a call upon the slaves to insurrection to obtain their freedom." Now, I say it is not in terms of insult, but simple fact, these allegations in their whole extent are *untrue*. What

Fee, a native Kentuckian and an American citizen, though guaranteed in the full freedom of religious opinion and the untrammelled utterance of the same, by the State and National Constitutions, and by the laws of nature, was by an illegal and "revolutionary" body of the slave party of Lincoln, deprived of his rights of "inalienable rights." We appealed to the laws of the country—proved fully our grievances, but were denied redress, as alleged by your jury, upon the testimony of a few of excitement. There was an established despotism over us, as effectual as if the Car had ruled over us! Did we take the law into our own hands, and our assassinate Messrs. Montgomery & Co.? No! but, in great forbearance, we suffered unrevenged the wrongs of the past, and we determined in the future to rely upon our constitutional right of self-defense—"the great first law of nature." The platform of our action was laid down fully in the *Democratic resolutions*, published in the *Observer and Reporter*, and *Kentucky Statesman*, the organs of the Whig and Democratic parties of the State. These resolutions, against which no press in the Commonwealth has ventured to raise its voice of dissent, were published in the *Observer* and *Kentucky Statesman*, and were read at the meetings of the civil war and bloodshed should not rest upon us and ours in the disturbed future. Those resolutions were read at the meetings at Scaffold Cane and Brush Creek, as the unquestionable basis of our whole action; and neither the testimony of W. H. Kirtley, nor the slavishness of Rockcastle can change the letter or the spirit! In those speeches I proposed to arouse "the people" to a sense of their threatened servitude, and to involve a peaceful settlement of the question of Slavery, not by the cartridge, but by the ballot-box.

No, gentlemen, it is not we, your casters, who, standing above us, have "muddled the stream," and sent the bitter waters down to us to drink. Your cry of "wolf!" will have little credit with the world against us, who have been so many years of unequal warfare, with all our power of pen and speech, pleaded for peace, for the Constitution, and for the laws. It was to win over these outlaws to the side of constitutional action, that I presented the outlines of the Missouri foray into Kansas upon the Know Nothings.

That, after all, the triumph of the slave party was not so certain in their resort to "revolutionary" measures. That there were only 347,000 slaveholders in the Union, and 38,000 in the State against 2,500,000 free men, and 23,000,000 of whites and free men, North and South. That there was no insurrection in history of civil war in slave States, where the slaves did not come into action. That the Free Soil "Abolition" or Republican party were in the advocates resort to such silly falsehoods to support it. Everybody knows that Atchison and Stringfellow, the leaders of the Missouri ruffians, are fast friends of the Administration, and that Governor Reeder has been removed to gratify them and the Southern Democracy.

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#### Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, July, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Though the Western Powers have failed in obtaining the active co-operation of Austria in their struggle against Russia, there can nevertheless scarcely be any doubt but they will ultimately succeed in obtaining a signal triumph over their formidable enemy. They have the great advantage of being able to inflict the most sensible blows upon Russia, while she can do them no essential injury.

The vacillating conduct of the Austrian Cabinet has awakened so much contempt among the liberal portion of the German people, and throughout all Europe, except among some of the aristocratic cliques, as to leave that Government almost to the mercy of the Western Powers. The Emperor of Russia, in his admirable address to the French Legislature, on the 2d instant, did not fail from taking advantage of the public opinion relative to this question; and his sarcastic expression, that France and England are *expecting to see Austria redeem her promises*, must necessarily be keenly felt by the Austrian statesmen, while increasing the general odium against them.

It is rumored, and not without good reason, that there are negotiations going on between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, for the revival of the "Holy Alliance;" but such an attempt would, under the present circumstances, afford the Western Powers the most favorable opportunity of overthrowing the House of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, of restoring Poland, and of restoring Italy, and perhaps Hungary too, free.

I cannot here forbear to observe that the Polish refugees have, during the present war, exhibited far more wisdom and prudence than the majority of the Italian patriots. They do not deny, nor do they wish to see, the Russian troops. Four thousand Turks are in the Dobruja, where reinforcements of French and English are expected.

Asia.—Reliable accounts to June 23 state that the Russian army, under Gen. Muraviev, has invested Kars, while a small corps d'armee had advanced upon Kutai, and was pressing the Turkish garrison of Batum. The Russians numbered 30,000, and the Turks 15,000, under Vassil Pasha and Gen. Williams. The Russians are bringing siege guns from Gumri, and the situation of the Turks is critical, unless they render Kars a second Silistria. The Russians hold the roads to Erzerum.

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men six miles long, from the camp to the sea. The following are the latest dispatches. Under date of July 16, 11 P. M., Gen. Pelissier telegraphs:

"The army, which had for some days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the first division of the second corps. Three times they were repulsed, but after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain."



PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF  
THE OHIO COLUMBIAN.

The *Columbian* is a weekly newspaper, published every Wednesday, on a handsome sheet, at the city of Columbus, Ohio, the Capital of the State.

In Politics, it will advocate the cause and support the policy of the independent Democracy; it will labor to secure the Rights of Man, and will oppose whatever violates the rights of man to victory in the rights of Rights. It will oppose the extension of the National Government, the National Class Legislation, involuntary servitude, and all the various devices by which the few seek to subjugate the many to their rule. It will aim to spread abroad the blessings attendant upon Free Labor and Free Institutions. Recognising the law of Progress, it will lend its hearty

controls of our Politicians dictates our Foreign and Domestic Policy, and our Opposition, and our Nationality Parties to achieve its purposes. The signs of the times are everywhere, and the people are forming to subvert and sweep away the free spirit of the North to the advantage of this expensiduous monopoly.

Let us all be advocates of personal, civil and religious Liberty without regard to race or creed; it is the duty of every citizen to take an active political combination to control the ballot-box, whether the combination of Friends or others, regarding them as of dangerous to the Republic, and the rights of the people. Humanity and Republicanism also recognise the Individual Rights of every citizen, and we believe in the right of private judgement in all matters of religion or politics. We regard Slavery, and the issues involving it, as the greatest evil of the age, and we trust the People will be aware of all combinations threatening this principle. We are not in favor of Church, State, Evil, lent, mayhap, some of those transitions from this world to the next, but we are not in favor of any one being found unwidely aiding the Oppressors. Believing in the principles of Liberty, we are not prepared to vote to be right, and such as God approves, and unto the end of the world, we will stand for the right enterprise to the favor of all friends of Humanity.

*The Columbian*, while occupying a decided position in the eyes of the people, is not a party paper. It is a News article of interest. It shall be our aim to make it a weekly source of information to all our friends of the cause who endeavor to increase its circulation.

Letters containing subscriptions, may be forwarded to me with title, and an address.

A. M. GANGEWER

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quality situated about 10 miles north of the City of Washington, and about 10 miles from the Potomac River, near Brookville. About 150 acres is excellent woodland; it is well watered, and the soil is rich and fertile. There is a mill race and upon it an excellent water power, suited to mill or sawing purposes. The above land will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to

Nov. 16

BUELL & BILCHARD,  
Principals of the *Xrva*.

**PALMER'S PATENT LEG.**

THIS American invention stands unrivaled both in its economy and its utility. It has been used by the great and persons, and with most astonishing success. In France, England, and Germany, the best of the most distinguished artists, have been awarded the award of the Great Medal at the World's Exhibition all orders, at the Annual Fair of London. In this country it has been thirty times exhibited, in competition with all others, at the Annual Fair of New York. It has received in every instance received the award of the highest or the most distinguished jury, and the unanimous approval of an international council. The "First Prize" was awarded to the inventor at the New York Crystal Palace. Pamphlets, giving full information, sent gratis to every applicant. P. R. RICE, 376 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

**AYER'S PILLS**

ARE curing this SICK at an extent never before known of any Medicine.

Send for a free trial, and a full trial for yourselves.

JULES UEL, Esq., the well-known performer of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are sold at all the principal drug stores, writes:

"I am happy to say of your Cathartic Pills, that I have found them to be the best I have ever used, and that no other anywhere within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and coincide with me in their praise. I have used them with great success for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are pleasant to take, and do not produce any of the bad qualities which must make them valued by the public, though there are none such in them."

The learned Chancellor **WARDLAW** writes from Baltimore 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. A. & Co. have taken up Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, loss of appetite, and listless headache, which I have of late years overaken and which has been the cause of my not being able to have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family, and which has been a very distressing ailment. You make me feel that I have been using the wrong kind of medicines which cure, and I feel that I can now count on your good you have done and are doing."

**JOHN F. CROOK**, Esq., of the Penn. Railroad, says:

"**Dr. R. R. OFFICE, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1850.**

"SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I have never used any other medicines, and I never consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned **S. S. STEVENS, M. D.**, of West-

"I have used your Cathartic Pills in my practice. I certify, from experience, that they are an invaluable purgative in cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, causing headache, indolence, coarseness, and the great variety of ailments which follow, they are a sure remedy for all such cases. In all cases where a cathartic is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to be used. They are perfectly safe, and their effects are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have used them in my family, and they have been the best cough medicine in the world, and these pills are in no way inferior to that admirable preparation for the doctor."

"Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853."

"Dr. J. C. ALEX.—Dear Sir, I have been cured of my  
from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now,  
after twenty years' trial and an untold amount of suffering, I feel that I can never again be troubled with  
your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write, can  
only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered,  
and what I have been enabled to do by your Pills."

"Never will I have been free from this loathsome disease since my eyes were opened by your eyes," said he almost blind, besides the neurological pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head and made me feel as if my hair was being pulled out."

"At times," he continued, "I would see things; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept for months."

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin clear, and my health improved a healthy glow; all of which makes me feel able to do anything."

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, yours, truly,

MARIA RICKER."

"It has known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood and she is now married."

**ANDREW J. MESSERVE.**

Overseer of the Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. JOEL PRATT, of the Ship Mariner, writes from Boston, Nov. 20, April, 1864:

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that my dear son and family have been cured of their worms by the use of your medicine. My wife was cured two years since of the same complaint, and my son, which had been some years very sick, I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from many other remedies, till I was informed of your medicine, which has completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best success, and have cured my wife of her complaint, and made them to be a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. I know you the best medicine in the world, and I am free to say so."

Read this, from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known not only in this but in every part of the world.

"New Orleans, 8th April, 1854."

severe and dangerous course, by your *Cherry Pectoral*, and *Cherry Toothache Drops*. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by your *Cherry Pectoral*. I have several complaints. Your *Cathartic Pills* have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and constipation, which I have suffered from for many years. I have been very much improved, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from any other medicine. I have also been cured of my hemorrhoids, and from many of the numerous remedies I had used.

"You seem to you, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not ungrateful of it."

**LEAVITT THAXTER.**

\* \* \* \* \*

"*St. Louis, Mo.,*

"Dr. J. C. ATHER-Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the *Cathartic Pills* left me by your agent, and I can truly say that they have cured me of the complaint under which he found me suffering. The first dose removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before. Kindly furnish me with great respect, with a supply of your *Pills*."

LOUIS B. METCALF.

The above are all from persons who have written to me where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

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